

MICHAŁSKI, T.

MICHAŁSKI, Tadeusz; RUCZKOWSKA, Janina; MORDARSKI, Marian

Antibacterial properties of Streptomyces. I. Isolation of Streptomyces.
Arch. immun. ter. dosw. 5:225-230 1957.

(STREPTOMYCES, culture

isolation of numerous strains from soil samples (Pol))

POLAND / Plant Physiology. General.

I

Libs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 1, 1959, No 1254

Author : Boratynska, Wanda; and Michalski, Tadousz.

Inst : Institute of Medical Plants

Title : Effect of the Ultrasound on Morphine Content in the Opium Poppy.

Orig Pub : Biul. Inst. Rosl. Lecz., 3, No. 3, 251-256, 1957

Abstract : The exposure of seeds to ultrasound in doses of 0.5-1 watts/sq.cm., 800 kilocycles for 30 seconds to 5 minutes caused some reduction in the morphine content of the opium poppy plant, to an extent increasing with the dose and duration of exposure. The weight of the seeds of experimental plants was a little lower than that of the control plants, and it did not depend on the intensity and duration of action of the ultrasound. The ultrasound accelerated the germination of seeds and stimulated the growth of plants in the early stages of development. -- O. V. Bogdashovskaya.

Card 1/1

Michalski, Tadeusz

SZULGA, Teofil; MORDARSKI, Marina; MICHALSKI, Tadeusz

An apparatus for seeding of Streptomyces. Arch. immun. ter. dosw.
4:363-370 1956.

1. Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczałnej PAN we Wrocławiu
(Dyrektor: prof. dr St. Slopek) Dział Bakteriologii i Antybiotyków
(Kierownik: prof. dr St. Slopek)
(BACTERIOLOGY, appar. and instruments
appar. for seeding of Streptomyces)
(STREPTOMYCES, culture
appar. for seeding)

A method for direct marking of...
 where

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P/029/60/000/004/002/002
 A076/A126

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Dx_1 &= \Delta y_1^i \cdot \operatorname{ctg} (K_1 \pm 2008) - \Delta x_1^i \\ Dy_1 &= \Delta x_1^i \cdot \operatorname{tg} (K_1 \pm 2008) - \Delta y_1^i \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(7)

The above method may also be used for marking the free terms of internal directions occurring during compensation of multiple inverse intersection and multiple bilateral intersection. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 4/5

A method for direct marking of...

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$$l_1 = \frac{s}{s_1} \cdot \sin K_1 \cdot Dx$$

$$l_1 = \frac{s}{s_1} \cdot \cos K_1 \cdot Dy$$

and by transforming the above for inverse directions, i.e. from intersecting point to resecting point P_1 , the following may be written

$$\left. \begin{aligned} l_1 &= -\frac{s}{s_1} \cdot \sin (K_1 \pm 200^\circ) \cdot Dx \\ l_1 &= -\frac{s}{s_1} \cdot \cos (K_1 \pm 200^\circ) \cdot Dy \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Due to the fact that the free terms l_1 are small magnitudes, it is possible to substitute in the above equations in place of values of oriented directions ($K_1 \pm 200^\circ$) the values of approximated azimuth v_1 . It is easy to note that coefficients at Dx and Dy are actually direction coefficients of a_1 and b_1 defined by Equation 4, but used also in transformed form as

$$a = +\frac{s}{s} \cdot \sin v; \quad b = -\frac{s}{s} \cdot \cos v$$

After taking into consideration the above dependence the following workable formula is obtained

$$l_1 = a_1 \cdot Dx_i; \quad l_1 = b_1 \cdot Dy_i \quad (6)$$

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A method for direct marking of...

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that between orientated direction K_1 and the approximate azimuth v_1^i a relation exists $v_1^i = K_1 + l_1$, illustrated geometrically in Fig. 1. If the free term l_1 does not equal zero, the oriented direction passes by the approximated point P^i , of the intersected point P and is distant by the magnitude of

$$h = \frac{l_1}{\rho} \cdot s_1 \quad (5)$$

intersecting parallel to the axis cut in point P_x , and parallel to the axis of ordinates in point P_y . It is easy to note that the position of the two points is defined, as abscissa of point P_x results in $\Delta y_1^i \cdot \text{ctg } K_1$, and ordinate of point P_y equals $\Delta x_1^i \cdot \text{tg } K_1$. It is possible to determine the distance of $P_x P = Dx$ and $P_y P^i = Dy$, namely

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Dx &= \Delta y_1^i \cdot \text{ctg } K_1 - \Delta x_1^i \\ Dy &= \Delta y_1^i - \Delta x_1^i \cdot \text{tg } K_1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Between the sectors Dx and Dy and the sector h , the following dependence exists

$$h = Dx \cdot \sin K_1, \quad h = Dy \cdot \cos K_1$$

by substituting them in Equation 5, the following is obtained

Card 2/5

P/029/60/000/004/002/002
A076/A1263.4000

26086

AUTHOR: Michalski, Tadeusz, Master of Engineering

TITLE: A method for direct marking of free terms during compensation of multiple intersection

PERIODICAL: Przegląd Geodezyjny, no. 4, 1960, 122 - 123

TEXT: During geodetic calculations values obtained should be free of mathematical errors, otherwise the marked elements are misleading and can not be regarded as basic data for further work. The above condition necessitates that all values must be re-checked during calculations, especially in such calculations where the greatest possibility of mathematical errors occurs, i.e. compensation of multiple intersections. A number of control methods are known, among them the method presented by Master of Engineering Jerzy Gaździcki, published in the periodical "Geodezja i Kartografia" 1957, no. 4, 243, which is however, rather complicated and time consuming. The author of this article presents his own method according to which, direct marking of free terms during compensation of multiple intersections is calculated and re-checked much faster. It is seen from the following equation

$$l_i = v_i^? - (K_i \pm 200^g)$$

(3)

Card 1/5

MICHALCZAK, T.

Calculation of the hypotenuse without evolution; with an tributor and a slide rule.

1. 32 (THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, Vol. 13, No. 1, Jan. 1911)

23: Monthly Index of European Accessions (ALB) Vol. 6, No. 11, October 1911

MICHALSKI, T.

Contribution to the analysis of intersection. Tr. from the Polish. p. 45.
(Geodeticky A Kartograficky Obzor, Vol. 3, No. 3. Mar 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol 6, No. 8, Aug 1957, Uncl

MICHALSKI, T.

Survey of the development in organizing geodetic works and some conclusions; from a rigidly fixed team to an elastic production brigade. Pt. 2. p. 171. Vol. 12. no. 5, May 1956 Warszawa

PRZEGLAD GEODEZYJNY

SOURCE: East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

MICHALSKI, T.

Survey of the development in organizing geodetic works and some
conclusions; from a rigidly fixed team to an elastic production
brigade. Pt. 1. (To be contd.) p. 131. Vol. 12, no. 4, Apr. 1956
Warszawa
PRZEGLAD GEODEZYJNY

SOURCE: East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

MICHALSKI, T.

"Most Advantageous Case of Resection", P. 33. (GEODEZJA I KARTOGRAFIA, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

MICHALSKI, T.

"Weights of determining elements in a two-direction intersection". p. 219
(GEODEZJA I KARTOGRAFIA, Vol. 1, No. 4, 1952. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EAL). LC Vol. 4, No. 4,
~~Apr~~ 1955. Uncl.

MICHALSKI, T.

Michalski T.

Michalski T., Eng. "The Checking of Computations"
(Kontrola obliczen). Przegląd Geodezyjny. No. 3-4, 1950, pp. 76-78

The checking of computations is a necessary supplement to rec-
detical undertakings. Different methods of checking the arithmetical
operation; special control formulae which make it possible to check
the calculations made by means of generally applied fundamental formulae.
By this method we can check the calculations of azimuths. Sines
(of polygons), increases of co-ordinates and so on. It would be very
appropriate to publish special tables of check functions for different angle
values which occur in the checking formulae.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts - No. 2, 1951

MICHALSKI, T.

Michalski T.

Michalski T. "The Accuracy and Certainty of Locating a Point by the Method of Manifold Resection"

(Dokladnosc a pernosc wyznaczenia punktu metoda wielokrotnego wejscia).
Przegląd Geodezyjny. No 1, 1949, pp. 26-30, 3 figs.

The author proves by numerical examples that the criterions of characteristics of accuracy of manifold resection usually applied (mean errors and ellipse of mean error) may in certain instances be entirely deceptive. It is possible, namely, in the case of an observation system unfavorable from a geometrical point of view, to vary the values of observation within limits many times in excess of the limits of mean errors, and to obtain, in consequence of re-balancing, co-ordinates which are vastly different from the co-ordinates originally computed, and yet characterised as to accuracy by a very small mean error in point location. In this connection, the author recommends the exercise of caution in the evaluation of the accuracy measurements on the basis of mean errors, particularly when comparing the results of various triangulations. When examining the triangulation of a lower order, the author urges that it is desirable to concentrate the attention rather on the arrangement of the determining elements, since in the event of lack of effective elements of control the accuracy of point location is deceptive.

30: Polish Technical Abstracts - No. 2, 1951

MOLKE, Waldemar; MICHALSKI, Stanislaw; ZAWISTOWSKI, Leonard

Periston as a plasma substitute. Pol. przegl. chir. 35
no.10/11:1148-1149 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Gdansk Kierownik: prof.
dr K. Debicki.

(POLYVINYLPIROLIDONE) (LIVER)
(PHARMACOLOGY) (RNA)
(LIPID METABOLISM)

MOLKE, Waldemar; MICHALSKI, Stanislaw

Hepatic changes in guinea pigs and rabbits after the administration of periston. Pat. polska 12 no.4:473-478 1961.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AMG Kierownik: prof. dr K. Debicki
- Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AMG Kierownik: prof. dr W. Czarnocki.
(LIVER pharmacol) (POLYVINYLPIRROLIDONE pharmacol)

MOLKE, Waldemar; MICHALSKI, Stanislaw

Experimental application of dextract in guinea pigs and
consecutive renal and hepatic anatomo-pathological changes.
Par. polska 7 no.3:273-278 July-Sept 56.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Gdansk, Kierownik:
prof. dr. K. Debicki, i z Zakladu Anat. Pat. A.M. w Gdansk
Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Czarnocki, Gdansk, Lipowa 3.

(LIVER, effect of drugs on,
dextract, histopathol. changes in guinea pigs (Pol))

(KIDNEYS, effect of drugs on,
same)

(DEXTRAN, effects,
on kidneys & liver, histopathol. changes in guinea pigs (Pol))

MICHALSKI, Ryszard, mgr inż.; KUBISZYN, Trydion, mgr inż.

Mechanization of welding works by resistance welding. Przegł
spaw 17 no.4:81-84 Ap '65.

1. Welding Institute, Gliwice.

MICHALSKI, Ryszard, mgr inż.

Properties of frictionally welded joints. Przegł spaw 16 no.9:
221-223 S*64

1. Welding Institute, Gliwice.

MICHALSKI, Maksymilian, inż.

Estrich gypsum a new building material. Przegl kolej drog 14 no.5186 29
My '62

1. Dyrekcja Okregowa Kolei Panstwowych, Szczecin.

MICHALSKI, Maksymilian, inz.

Colorful painting of workshops and production installations.
Przegl kolej mechan 13 no.8:239-241 Ag '61.

TYSAROWSKI, W.; MICHALSKI, M.; KLECZOWSKA, H.

Polarographic method of determination of oxygen in oxyhemoglobin.
Polski tygod. lek. 7 no. 45:1453-1461 10 Nov 1952. (CLML 24:1)

1. Of the Department of Biochemistry of the Institute of Tuberculosis
(Director--Prof. Janina Misiewicz, M.D.)

TYSAROWSKI, W.; MICHALSKI, M.; KLECZKOWSKA, M.

Polarographic method of determination of oxygen combined with hemoglobin and of blood oxygen capacity. Acta physiol. polon. 3 Suppl. 3: 253-254 1952.
(CML 24:1)

1. Of the Department of Biochemistry (Head--Bagdasarian, M.D.) of the Institute of Tuberculosis in Warsaw.

MICHALSKI, M.

✓ The excitation of sonic and ultrasonic oscillations in electrolytes. B. Klarner, M. Michalski, and S. Woszczerowicz. *Bull. acad. polon. sci. Ser. III. Tech.* 6, 107-110 (1958) (in English).—Hg electrodes in $N H_2SO_4$ were vibrating under the action of elec. a.c., 0.5-2 amp., a few v., and a frequency of 50-20000 Hertz. The mech. frequency was close to the elec. frequency, especially at lower values. H_2O_2 is produced but at lower frequencies. J. Stecki

JB

JK JG

CA

3

The "interrupted arc" as a source of light in spectral analysis. W. Kemula and M. Michalski. *Przemysl Chem.* 6(29), 282-8(1950).—The various systems of the "interrupted arc" are described. The wire diagram described by Pfeilsticker (*Z. Elektrochem.* 43, 719(1937); *Z. Metallkunde* 30, 211(1938)) is improved upon to give greater intensity and stability of discharge. The possibility of detecting the spectra of As, P, and C are thus increased.
Frank Gonet

P.T.A.

Chemistry & Chemical Technology
7

323

535.337 : 545.82 : 681.2

Kemula W. and Michalski M. Schematic Arrangements of the „Interrupted Arc“ as a Source of Emission in Spectral Analysis.

„Schematy urządzeń „łuku przerywanego“ jako źródła emisji w analizie spektralnej“. Przemysł Chemiczny, No 5, 1950, pp 282—288, 5 figs.

Advantages of the „interrupted arc“ are emphasized in comparison with other methods of exciting the emission of characteristic radiation in spectral analysis. Testing and improving the method applied by Pfeilsticker led to the construction of an installation nourished only by alternating current (needing no current switches), by means of which 100 separate discharges per sec. between the electrodes were obtained. The advantages of this installation consist in: greater intensity of discharges, increasing the sensibility of detecting elements with characteristic spark spectra, such as arsenium, phosphorus, carbon etc. There is also a possibility of quantitative spectral analysis. Schematic drawings of installations are included.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
BC Polarographic studies. IV. Exaltation of limiting currents. Influence of oxygen on the limiting currents for different cations. W. KEMULA and M. MICHALSKI (Roca. Chem., 1938, 10, 535-541).—Exaltation of the limiting current is observed in the electrolysis of 0.001N-KCl saturated with O_2 as compared with solutions saturated with H_2. The reverse effect is obtained with 0.001N-HCl; this is ascribed to the reactions $O_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow H_2O_2 + 2OH^-$; $H_2O_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow 2H_2O + 2OH^-$; $OH^- + H^+ \rightarrow H_2O$. R. T.																													
ASA-STA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS										5TH AND 6TH ORDERS									
ASA-STA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													

1ST AND 2ND CHOICES										3RD AND 4TH CHOICES									
PROCESSOR AND PROPERTY INDEX																			
<i>bc</i> Polymographic studies with the dropping mer- cury cathode. XXXV. Electrolysis of aqueous solutions of beryllium salts. W. KIMURA and M. MURAHASHI (Col. Chem. Chem. Comm., 1963, 5, 430-431). The deposition of Be at the dropping Hg cathode is preceded by H₂ evolution, the effect being reduced by higher Be concns. The close similarity between the deposition potentials of Be and Al makes it impossible to separate these metals. D. R. D.																			
ASA-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
RESEARCH DIVISION										RESEARCH DIVISION									
RESEARCH DIVISION										RESEARCH DIVISION									

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001033800023-6

Untapped sources of coal economy. p.267
(PRZEGLAD KOLEJOWY DROGOWY, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA⁴) LC, Vol. 6, No.9, Sept. 1957, Uncl.

MICHALSKI, M.

Floors from substitute materials. p. 1-4.

PRZEGIAD ROBOJOWY DROZDY. (Zydniectwa Komunistycznej) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 3, no. 6, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

MICHALSKI, Ludwik, dr inz.

Precise temperature control of electric resistance furnaces.
Przegl mech 22 no.3:81-82 10 F '63.

1. Politechnika, Lodz.

MICHALSKI, Ludwik, dr., inż.

Measurement of the surface temperature of rotating cylinders. Ciężł
masz przepływ no. 39/40:61-73. '62

1. Katedra Grzejnictwa Elektrycznego, Politechnika, Łódź.

MICHALSKI, Ludwik

Work of an electric furnace in case of impressed frequency
of the coupling of the heating power. Elektryka Lodz no.10:
81-95 '62.

1. Katedra Grzejnictwa Elektrycznego, Politechnika, Lodz.

MICHALSKI, Ludwik, dr inz.

Temperature measurements of the surface of rotating cylinders.
Pomiary 8 no.9:407-410 S '62.

MICHALSKI, L

POLAND/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Heat

D-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 5445

Author : Michalski Ludwik

Inst : -

Title : Measurement of the Temperature of Metals in the Liquid State

Orig Pub : Pomiar, automat., kontrola, 1958, 4, No 5-6, 238-243

Abstract : Survey article on the measuring methods and devices, read at the Conference on Precision Mechanics and Measurement Technology in Warsaw, June 1958.

Card : 1/1

03

Michalski, Ludivich

POLAND/Optics - Physical Optics

K-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12980

Author : Michalski Ludivich

Inst :

Title : Optical Measurements of Surface Temperatures of Solids
Below 700°.

Orig Pub : Pomiary, automat., kontrola, 1956, 2, No 9, 342-346

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

MICHAELI, L.

"Different Stages of Instrumental Action", p. 254, (MIR, MOSCOW, USSR -
TCHETI ZH, Vol. 14, No. 2, September 1954, Warsaw, Poland)

30: Bibliography of East European Association (U.S.), 10, Vol. 4, No. 1,
March 1955, Uncl.

MICHALONI, L.

"Laboratory Indexes for Liu Hing Linchampt", P. 104, (SIA/100-1
EINSTEIN CHINESE, Vol. 17, No. 9, September 1994, Warsaw, Poland)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EAL), 16, Vol. 1, No. 3,
March 1955, Incl.

MECHLISKI, L.

Defecting, installing, and using electronic equipment. (Source: *ibid.*, p. 201, (CIA/CIC/CI/SECURITY/CI/CI/CI, Vol. 14, No. 1, 1985), Warsaw, Poland)

CC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (V AL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, March 1985, Urcl.

A. CHUSKI, L.

"Resistance Thermometers in a Logarithmic System", p. 171, (CHUSKI, A. I.
ELI CHUSKI CHUSKI, Vol. 14, No. 8, August 1954, Warsaw, Poland)

SG: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMAI), IC, Vol. 4, No. 3,
March 1955, Uncl.

CHOWSKI, L.

"Rod Temperature Regulators", P. 1, (MINIOWSKI, L. 1974, No. 1, January 1974, Warsaw, Poland)

SC: Monthly list of last order numbers (C. 1), 19, 19. 1, 19. 2, March 1975, Incl.

MICHNIEWICZ, M.; MICHALSKI, L.

Changes in the level of growth regulators in leaves and reproductive organs of the radish *Raphanus sativus* L. in its different stages of development. *Acta agrobotanica* 9 no.2:99-111 '60.

1. Zaklad Fizjologii Roslin, Uniwersytet Mikolaja Kopernika, Torun.

MICHALSKI, Leszek

Electrophoresis of plant regulators in agar plates. Nauki matematycznej przyrod Torun no.6:89-95 '60.

1. Zaklad Fizjologii Roslin, Uniwersytet im. M. Kopernika, Torun.

MICHALSKI, Leszek

Changes in plant growth regulators in the generative organs of yellow lupine in different stages of development. Nauki matematyczne przyrod Torun no.6:73-81 '60.

1. Zaklad Fizjologii Roslin, Uniwersytet im. M. Kopernika, Torun.

MICHALSKI, Leszek; CHROMINSKI, Andrzej

Bioautographic analysis of growth regulators in hazel (*Corylus avellane* L.) germinating pollen. Nauki matematyczne Torun no.6:65-71 '60.

1. Zakład Fizjologii Roslin, Uniwersytet im. M. Kopernika, Torun, i Pracownia Fizjologii Roslin, Ośrodek Badawczy Biologii Stosowanej Uniwersytetu im. M. Kopernika w Toruniu w Piwincach, pow. Torun.

MICHALSKI, Konrad, mgr. inz.

"Coatings from plastics" by Zbigniew Kowalski. Reviewed by
Konrad Michalski. Mechanik 35 no.5:304 My '62.

MICHALSKI, Konrad, mgr inz.

Molding-pressing of parts from thermohardening plastics. Mechanik
34 no.8:411-413 '61.

1. PRIS, Warszawa.

MICHALSKI, Konrad, Mgr.inz.

New synthetic materials and their use in plain bearings. Techn
motor ll no.8:274-278 Ag '61.

MICHALSKI, K., PETRYKOWSKI, A.

The use of plastics in the construction of machinery. (Conclusion)
p. 434

MECHANIK Warszawa, Poland Vol. 32, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2,
Feb. 1960
Uncl.

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Synthetic Polymers. Plastics.

H-29

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 83531

Author : Michalski, K.

Inst : -

Title : The Polyester Glass Plastics as a Construction Material.

Orig Pub : Techn. motoryczn., 1958, 3, No 1, 8-12.

Abstract : A review of the properties and the application of glass plastics reinforced with glass fibers and glass mats.

Card 1/1

MICHALSKI, K.

MICHALSKI, K.

The use of polyesters for the construction of motorcar bodies.

p. 360 (Technika Motoryzacyjna) Vol. 7, no. 10, Oct. 1957, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

WESOŁOWSKI, Jan; GASIAR, Stanisław; MICHAŁSKI, Kazimierz; STEPNIĘWSKI, Waldemar

Measurement of alph-ray radioactivity in the atmosphere over some localities in the Low Silesia district. Nukleonika 6 no.12:801-812 '61.

1. Uniwersytet Wrocławski we Wrocławiu, Katedra Fizyki Doświadczalnej.
Akademia Medyczna we Wrocławiu, Katedra Fizyki.

SWIRSKA, Alicja; MICHALSKI, Kazimierz

Furan derivatives of 3-amino-2-oxazolidinone. Acta pol. pharm. 19
no.5:459-460 '62.

1. Z Instytutu Farmaceutycznego w Warszawie.
(OXAZOLES) (FURANS)

MICHALSKI, K.

Examination of contaminated water and bacteriology. p. 221.

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA. (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne
Inzynierow i Technikow Sanitarnych, Ogrzewnictwa i Gazownictwa)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 32, no. 6, June 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application - Water Treatment, Sewage Water. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 29214

Author : Michalski, K.

Inst

Title : The Analysis of Polluted Surface Waters.

Orig Pub : Gaz-Woda-Tech sanit, 31, No 6, 217-218 (1957) (in Polish)

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

MICHALSKI, K.

Protection of sugar beets from aphids. p. 60.

GAZETA CUKROWNICZA. (Stowarzyszenia Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Przemyslu Rolnego i Spozywczego i Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Cukrowniczego)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 61, no. 2, Feb. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

MICHALSKI, K.

MICHALSKI, K. Development of a base for the raw plant materials of the food industry during the period of 1956-1960, p. 228

Vol. 10, no. 6, June, 1956
PRZEMYSŁ SPOŻYWCZY
TECHNOLOGY
Warsaw, Poland

So. East Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1957

ILLEGIBLE

MICHALSKI, Jerzy

7 27 7

Adsorption of carbon disulfide on Norita charcoal in the presence of water vapor and air. Józef Chraszczewski, Mieczysław Wronski, and Jerzy Michałowski (Univ. of Warsaw, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Univ. Łódź, Ser. II, Nauki Mat. Przyrod.* No. 3, 139-43 (1957) (English and Russian summaries).--Adsorption of air by active C₆₀ notably reduced by moisture. The max. amt. of CS₂ adsorbed is but slightly diminished and not affected by the presence of air. J. S.

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BOCHWIC, Boleslaw; MICHALSKI, Jan

Osman Achmatowicz. Nauka polska 12 no.4:62-65 J1-Ag '64.

1. Member of Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw (for Michalski).

NICHALSKI, Jan; MOURO, Tomasz

On the action of hydrogen sulfide on tetraalkyl ester of
phosphorous phosphoric anhydride $(C_2H_5)_2P(=O)-O-P(=O)(C_2H_5)_2$.
Pt. 1. Roz. chemii 38 no. 2:113-124 '64.

1. Institute of Organic Synthesis, Polish Academy of
Sciences, Lodz.

MARUSZEWSKA-WIECZORKOWSKA, Elzbieta; MICHALSKI, Jan

Anhydrides of organophosphorus acids. Pt. 5. *Rocz chemii* 37 no. 12:1579-1588 '63.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Technical University, Lodz.

MICHALSKI, Jan; PLISZKA-KRAWIECKA, Bozena; SKOWRONSKA, Aleksandra

Organophosphorus derivatives of sulfur and selenium. Pt.26.
Rocz chemii 37 no.11:1479-1487 '63.

1. Institute of Organic Synthesis, Polish Academy of Sciences, Lodz.

MICHALSKI, Jan; TULIMOWSKI, Zdzislaw

Organophosphorus compounds of sulfur and selenium. Pt.24.
Rocz chemii 36 no.12:1781-1785 '63.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Technical University,
Lodz.

MICHALSKI, J.; MIKOLAJCZYK, M.; MLOTKOWSKA, B.; SKOWRONSKA, A.

Formation of tetraalkylthionopyrophosphates through isomerization of their thio-iso-~~mers~~ isomers. Bul chim PAN 11 no.12:695-697 '63.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Technical University, Lodz and Institute of Organic Synthesis, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by J. Michalski.

BEDNAREK, P.; BODALSKI, R.; MICHALSKI, J.^C; MUSIEROWICZ, S.

Alkyl- and alkenyl- pyridines. Pt. 8. Bul chim PAN 11 no.9:
507-511 '63.

1. Institute of Organic Synthesis, Lodz Branch, Polish Academy
of Sciences.

MICHAISKI, Jan; MUSIEROWICZ, Stanislaw

Organophosphorus derivatives of sulfur and selenium. Pt. 23.
Rocz chemii 36 no.11:1655-1659 '62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Technical University, Lodz.

MICHALSKI, Jan; RATAJCZAK, Aleksander

Organophosphorus compounds of sulfur and selenium. Pt. 20.
Rocz chemii 36 no.5:911-919 '62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Technology,
Lodz.

MICHALSKI, Jan; RATAJCZAK, Aleksander

Organophosphorus compounds of sulfur and selenium. Pt. 21.
Rocz chemii 36 no.4:775-776 '62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Technical University, Lodz.

MICHALSKI, Jan; ZWIERZAK, Andrzej

Derivatives of hypophosphoric acid. Pt. 2. The synthesis
of tetraalkyl dithiohypophosphates. Roczniki chemii 36 no.3:489-495
'62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Technology,
Lodz.

MICHALSKI, Jan; MODRO, Tomasz

Derivatives of hypophosphoric acid. Pt. 1. The synthesis of tetraalkyl hypophosphates. Roczniki chemii 36 no.3:483-488 '62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Technology, Lodz, and Institute of Organic Synthesis, Polish Academy of Sciences, Lodz.

Anhydrides of organophosphorus ...

S/081/63/000/001/042/061
B144/B186

26.5%, b.p. 36-37°C/0.005 mm. 0.075 C_4H_9OH and 0.075 mole of 2,6-lutidine in 10 ml C_6H_6 are added to 0.075 mole of II ($R = C_2H_5$) in 10 ml C_6H_6 in the course of 5 min; after 1 hr (50°C) and 12 hrs (20°C) 10 ml water is added, which has been acidified with 2 drops of concentrated HCl; Ia is obtained from the benzene layer, yield 50.5%, b.p. 63-64°C/1 mm. Ib is obtained analogously with a yield of 52% from 0.075 mole of II ($R = C_2H_5$) and 0.075 mole of $C_6H_{11}OH$ in the presence of 0.075 mole of 2,6-lutidine in C_6H_6 . For communication II see RZhKhim, 1962, 18Zh264. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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Anhydrides of organophosphorus ...

S/001/63/000/001/042/061
B144/B186

the course of 15 min to 0.25 mole ground IV in 100 ml C_6H_6 at $40-50^{\circ}C$; after 30 min ($40-50^{\circ}C$) 0.25 mole of $R'OH$ is gradually added to cool the mixture to $20^{\circ}C$, the mixture is stirred for 1 hr at $40-50^{\circ}C$ and cooled, then 0.25 mole NaOH in 75 ml water is added dropwise, and I is extracted with benzene (R, R' , yield in %, b.p. in $^{\circ}C/mm$ and n_D^{20} are given):

C_2H_5 , C_4H_9 (Ia), 57, 102-102.5/19, 1.4163; C_2H_5 , iso- C_3H_7 , 31, 40-41/1, 1.4091; C_2H_5 , $C_6H_5CH_2$, 51, 85-86/0.03, 1.4920; C_2H_5 , $CH_2=CHCH_2$, 49, 55-56/1.5, 1.4279; C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , 51, 51-52/1, 1.4137; C_2H_5 , cyclo- C_6H_{11} (Ib), 49, 52-53/0.005, 1.4472; C_2H_5 , tert- C_4H_9 , 42, 28-29/0.03 (unstable even at $20^{\circ}C$), 1.4149; iso- C_3H_7 , C_4H_9 , 61, 35-35.5/0.02, 1.4164; iso- C_3H_7 , $CH_2=CHCH_2$, 44, 36-37/0.04, 1.4274; C_4H_9 , cyclo- C_6H_{11} , 53, 72-73/0.01, 1.4522; C_4H_9 , $CH_2=CHCH_2$, 48, 48-49/0.02, 1.4332; C_3H_7 , C_4H_9 , 48.5, 39.5-40/0.005, 1.4199. 0.05 mole of II ($R = C_2H_5$) is mixed with 0.05 mole of C_4H_9OH at $20^{\circ}C$ and Ia is separated after 1 hr ($20^{\circ}C$), yield

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S/081/63/000/001/042/061
B144/B186

5.3630

AUTHORS: Michalski, Jan, Zwierzak, Andrzej

TITLE: Anhydrides of organophosphorus acids. Part III. Reaction of O-alkyl phosphorous and O,O-diethyl phosphoric anhydrides with alcohols. A new way of obtaining mixed dialkyl phosphites

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 256, abstract 1Zh238 (Roczn. chem., v. 36, no. 1, 1962, 97-102 [Eng.; summaries in Pol. and Russ.])

TEXT: A method has been developed for synthesizing $RO(R'O)PHO$ (I) by alcoholysis of non-purified $(C_2H_5O)_2P(O)OP(O)(H)OR$ (II) obtained from $(C_2H_5O)_2POCl$ (III) and $ROP(O)(H)ONa$ (IV). Hydrolysis of $(RO)_2PHO$ by the equimolar quantity of NaOH in 50% alcohol yields IV (R, yield in % and b.p. in °C are given): C_2H_5 , 95, 182-183; C_3H_7 , 98, 191-193; iso- C_3H_7 , 97, 128-130; C_4H_9 , 93, 175-177. 0.25 mole of III is added dropwise in

Card 1/3

Organophosphorus derivatives of ...

S/081/63/000/00Z/027/088
B166/B138

is separated out by acidifying an aqueous solution with a 10% HCl solution, yield 86.5%, m.p. 94-95°C. The following were produced in the same way: III (R' = R'' = CH₃), yield 50%, b.p. 94-95°C/25 mm, n_D²⁰ 1.4850, (CH₃)₂C=CHSO₂NHC₆H₅, yield 67%, m.p. 70-71°C, and III (R' = H, R'' = C₆H₅) (IIIb), yield 74%, b.p. 84-85°C/0.1 mm, n_D²¹ 1.5635. A solution of 0.1 moles CH₃(C₆H₅)₂N in 50 ml C₆H₆ is added a drop at a time, stirring and cooling (15 - 20°C), to a solution of 0.1 moles IIIb in 150 ml C₆H₆, the yield of IV (R' = H, R'' = C₆H₅) (IVa) is 83%. C₆H₅CH=CHSO₂NHC₆H₅ was produced at a yield of 93% from 0.05 moles IVa and 0.1 moles C₆H₅NH₂ in C₆H₆ (~20°C, 1 hr). For part XVIII see RZhKhim, 1962, 24Zh471. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/081/63/000/002/027/088
B166/B138

Organophosphorus derivatives of ...

separated by distillation. The following data are given for II, R, R', R'', yield %, b.p. in °C/mm, n_D (temp. in °C): CH₃, H, CH₃, 84, 68/0.01, 1.4840 (20); C₂H₅, H, CH₃ (IIa), 74, 60/0.02, 1.4818 (20); n-C₄H₉, H, CH₃, 58, 90/0.01, 1.4712 (20); CH₃, CH₃, CH₃, 95.5, 67/0.05, 1.4818 (25); C₂H₅, CH₃, CH₃, 73, 73/0.05, 1.4755 (25); n-C₄H₉, CH₃, CH₃, 73.2, 103/0.01, 1.4699 (25); CH₃, H, C₆H₅, 82, 95/0.02, 1.5459 (25); C₂H₅, H, C₆H₅, 85, 105/0.01, 1.5292 (20). Cl₂ is bubbled into a suspension of 56 g IIa in 0.2 l water, stirring thoroughly and cooling (30°C) until saturation is reached, excess chlorine is blown off with air and III (R' = H, R'' = CH₃) (IIIa) are extracted with C₆H₆ (4 × 50 ml), yield 80%, b.p. 90-91°C/15 mm, n_D²³ 1.4859. 0.15 moles C₆H₅NH₂ are added to a solution of 0.05 moles IIIa in 50 ml C₆H₆, after 5 hrs (~20°C) the sediment is separated, the solvent is removed under vacuum, the residue is dissolved in 100 ml 2 N NaOH, extracted with ether and CH₃CH=CHSO₂NHC₆H₅.

Card 2/3

45380
S/081/63/000/002/027/088
B166/B138

50630
AUTHORS:

Borecka, Barbara, Kapecka, Teresa, Michalski, Jan

TITLE:

Organophosphorus derivatives of sulfur and selenium.
Part XIX. Addition of diethyl-S-chlorothiophosphates
(RO)₂P(O)SCl to unsymmetrical ethylenic hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 236-237,
abstract 2Zh226 (Roczn. chem., v. 36, no. 1, 1962, 87-95
[Eng.; summaries in Pol. and Russ.])

TEXT: When (RO)₂P(O)SCl (I) are added to CH₂=CR'R" according to Markovnikov's law (RO)₂P(O)SCH₂C(Cl)R'R" (II) are formed. By chlorinating II in the presence of water R'R"CClCH₂SO₂Cl (III) were produced and these were converted into R'R"CH=CHSO₂Cl (IV). In the standard test a stream of dry propylene is passed into a solution of 0.1 mole I (R=C₂H₅) in 30 ml C₆H₆, stirring and cooling well (20-30°C) until the yellow tint of I disappears; the solvent is distilled off under vacuum and II is

Card 1/3

MICHALSKI, J.; PLISZKA, B.

Reactions of dialkoxophosphoranesulphenyl chlorides $(RO)_2P(O)SOCl$ with tetraalkyl esters of phosphorous phosphoric anhydride 2 $(R'O)_2P-O-P(O)(OR'')$. Synthesis of isomeric tetraalkyl thio-pyrophosphates. Bul chim. PAN 10 no.6:267-269 '62.

1. Institute of Organic Synthesis, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, and Department of Organic Chemistry, Technical University, Lodz. Presented by O. Achmatowicz.

MICHALSKI, J.; WOJACZYNSKI, K.; ZAJAC, H.

On the mechanism of formation of 3-(2'-pyridyl)-pyrrocoline from some 1,3-di-(2'-pyridyl)-propane derivatives. Bul chim PAN 9 no.6:401-404 '61.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Technical University, Lodz. Presented by O. Achmatowicz.

S/001/63/000/002/056/088
B171/B102

Preparation of tetraalkyl ...

yield and the quality of I deteriorate. A 0.275 mole solution of NOCl in 100 ml of C_6H_6 at 25-30°C is poured during 30 min into a solution of 0.25 mole of II ($R = C_2H_5$) and of 0.25 mole of III in 150 ml of ligroin. The hydrochloride of III is separated, the solvents eliminated by vacuum distillation and 30.2 g (83%) of I ($R = C_2H_5$) are obtained. This compound has a boiling point at 88-89°C/ 0.01 mm and $n_D^{25} = 1.4179$. In another case, a solution of 0.1 mole of NOCl in 50 ml of C_6H_6 at a temperature $\leq 25^\circ C$ is poured during 20 min into a stirred solution of 0.1 mole of unrefined II ($R = C_6H_5CH_2$) and of 0.1 mole of III in 100 ml of C_6H_6 . The hydrochloride of III is filtered out, C_6H_6 is eliminated in vacuo. The residue is washed with 50 ml of water and 50 ml of a dilute solution of NH_3 until pH=8. After several minutes the oil crystallizes. The product is filtered out, recrystallized and I [$R = C_6H_5CH_2$], melting point 60-61.5°C] is obtained with a yield of 75%. (from benzene-cyclohexane)

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/63/000/002/056/088
B171/B102

AUTHORS: Michalski, Jan, Zwierzak, Andrzej
TITLE: Preparation of tetraalkyl pyrophosphates
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 405, abstract
2N45 (Polish patent 45271, Oct. 16, 1961)

TEXT: Tetraalkyl pyrophosphates represented by the formula $R_4P_2O_7$ (I), where R= alkyl, are prepared by a reaction of dialkyl phosphites R_2HPO_3 (II) with NOCl in the presence of HCl-fixing substances, such as pyridine (III) or without them. A solution of 1-1.5 mole of NOCl in C_6H_6 is added drop by drop at 20-35°C to a solution of 1 mole of II and 1 mole of III in ligroin or in C_6H_6 , vigorously stirred and periodically water-cooled. The hydrochloride of III is filtered out and the solvent is then eliminated by vacuum distillation. Very pure I is thus prepared with a yield of 80-90% in respect to II. I may be produced by the action of NOCl on II without the use of amine to fix HCl, but in that case the

Card 1/2

FIZER, Bernard; MICHALSKI, Jan

Organophosphorous compounds with active methylene group. III. Addition of phosphinylacetic esters and their analogs to α, β unsaturated ethylenic derivatives. Roczniki chemii 34 no.5:1461-1464 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Technology, Lodz.

(Methylene group) (Phosphorus) (Esters)
(Ethylene)

MICHALSKI, Jan; SKOWRONSKA, Aleksandra

Organophosphorus compounds of sulfur and selenium. XVI. Dialkyl- and alkylarylthiopyrophosphinates $RR'P(S)OP(O)RR'$. Action of hydrogen sulfide on dialkyl- and alkylarylphosphinic chlorides. *Rocz chemii* 34 no.5:1381-1385 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Institute of Organic Synthesis, Polish Academy of Science, Lodz, and Department of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Technology, Lodz.

(Sulfur) (Selenium) (Hydrogen sulfide)
(Phosphorus chlorides) (Organic compounds)
(Alkyl groups) (Aryl groups) (Phosphorus)
(Pyrophosphoric acid)

MICHALSKI, J.; WOJACZYNSKI, K.; ZAJAC, H.

Reaction between N,N'-dioxide of 1,3-di-(2'-pyridyl)-propane and acetic anhydride. Bul chim PAN 8 no.6:285-289 '60.
(EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Technology, Lodz.

(Nitrogen oxides)	(Pyridinum compounds)
(Propane)	(Anhydrides)

BODALSKI, R.; MICHALSKI, J.

Studies on the synthesis of divinylpyridines. Reaction between sya -
collidine and formaldehyde. Bul chim PAN 8 no.5:217-218 '60.
(EPAI 10:9/10)

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Technical University, Lodz and
Department of Organic Synthesis, Lodz, Polish Academy of Sciences.
Presented by O. Achmatowicz.

(Divinyl pyridine) (Collidine) (Formaldehyde)

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

Organophosphorus compounds of sulfur and selenium.
 XV. Reactions of organic thiosulfonates with trialkyl phosphites and dialkyl phosphites. Jan Michalecki, T. Modro, and J. Wiczkowski (Inst. Technol., Lodz, Poland). *J. Chem. Soc.* 1960, 1665-70; cf. *CA* 54, 14095d.
 —Bu₃O₃Et (I) (27.3 g.) treated with 37.5 g. (EtO)₃P at 20-5° gave 24 g. BuSOOBu, b_p 52-4°, n_D²⁰ 1.4444, and 33.7 g. O,O-dibutyl S-ethyl phosphorothiolate (II), b_p 87-9°, n_D²⁰ 1.4524°. Similarly, 36.4 g. I with 33.2 g. (EtO)₃P gave 13.6 g. mixt. 83% BuSOOEt and 17% O,O,S-triethyl phosphorothiolate (III), 16.2 g. III, b_p 115°, n_D²⁰ 1.4572, and 2.1 g. BuSO₂Et, m. 49-50°. PhS₂O₂Et (IV) (20.3 g.) with 16.6 g. (EtO)₃P gave 98% III and 74% PhSOOEt obtained as an azeotrope. Similarly, IV with (BuO)₃P gave II and PhSO₂OBu as the azeotrope, b_p 95-6°. I with (PhO)₃P gave no reaction. (EtO)₃P (33.2 g.) added to 25 g. PhS₂O₂Ph (V) in 30 ml. C₆H₆ gave 16.8 g. (EtO)₃P, b_p 101°, 5.0 g. PhSOOEt, b_p 58°, n_D²⁰ 1.5508, 17.5 g. O,O-diethyl S-phenyl phosphorothiolate (VI), b_p 87-8°, n_D²⁰ 1.5259, and 2 g. (PhS)₂, m. 59°. I (27.3 g.) was added to 3.4 g. Na and 20.7 g. (EtO)₃POH in 150 ml. C₆H₆ at 25-30°, then the mixt. extd. with 3 x 50 ml. H₂O. Distn. of the C₆H₆ soln. gave 24.5 g. III. Concn. of the aq. soln. gave 11.6 g. BuSOO₂Na (VII), identified by conversion to n-butyl 2,4-dinitrophenyl sulfone, m. 89°. Similarly, I with (EtO)₃PONa gave 80% II and 86% VII, IV with (EtO)₃PONa gave 71% III and 85% PhSOONa (VIII), identified by conversion to phenyl 2,4-dinitrophenyl sulfone, m. 157°, and V with (EtO)₃PONa gave 69% VI and 82% VIII. (EtO)₃P (16.8

g.) refluxed 2 hrs. with 16.4 g. S-ethyl sodium thiosulfate (IX) in 70 ml. C₆H₆ gave no reaction. Similarly, IX and (EtO)₃P 2 hrs. at 110-20° gave no reaction. (EtO)₃PONa (0.15 mole) in 100 ml. EtOH added to 24.6 g. IX in 100 ml. EtOH at 20° gave 3.2 g. III. J. A. Giles.

6
 1-BN(BW)
 2-3A3(NE)(may)
 1-RDW
 2-

Diatri: 4E3d/4E2c(j)

Volt rearrangement of 1-diazo-3-bromo- α -phthalimidoalkanes. J. Michalsky, M. Holik, and A. Podperová (Masaryk Univ., Brno, Czech.). *Monatsh. Chem.* 90, 814-21 (1959); cf. CA 53, 21876c. The title compds. were rearranged by Ag₂O in MeOH to the corresponding α,β -unsatd. Me α -phthalimidoalkenecarboxylates, which added CH₃N₂ to give 2-pyrazolines. Me 4-phthalimidocrotonate (I) (100 mg.), dtd. H₂SO₄, and 5 ml. AcOH were heated 1 hr. at 100°; the soln. was then concd. to small vol. *in vacuo* to give 100% 4-phthalimidocrotonic acid (II), m. 194-6° (AcOH). I (400 mg.) was added to an excess of CH₃N₂ in Et₂O and the mixt. kept 20 hrs. to give 385 mg. Me 4-phthalimidomethyl 2-pyrazoline-5-carboxylate (III), m. 164-6° (with evolution of N) (MeOH). I (8 g.), 50 ml. 37% aq. HCl, and 50 ml. AcOH were heated 2 hrs. at 100°; the mixt. was then evapd. to dryness and the residue recrystd. from H₂O to give crude II which was then added during 10 min. to CH₃N₂ in Et₂O. After 30 min. the soln. was filtered and then kept 24 hrs. to give a ppt. of 3 g. III; concn. of the Et₂O mother liquors gave 3.9 g. Me 3-chloro-4-phthalimidobutyrate (IV), m. 94-6° (MeOH). IV (500 mg.) was hydrolyzed with 1:1 37% HCl-AcOH for 1.5 hrs.; evapn. of the mixt. to dryness and recrystn. of the residue from H₂O gave 3-chloro-4-phthalimidobutyric acid, m. 169-70°, which with CH₃N₂ as before gave IV. IV (200 mg.) in 50 ml. MeOH was heated 6 hrs. at 100° with excess freshly pptd. Ag₂O; the mixt. was then decolorized with C, filtered, concd. to 2 ml., and cooled to give I. 2-Bromo-4-phthalimidobutyric acid (4.5 g.) and 50 ml. SOCl₂ were refluxed 2 hrs.; the excess SOCl₂ was then removed *in vacuo* and the residue was taken up in C₆H₆, added dropwise to CH₃N₂ in Et₂O at -15°, and the mixt. kept 12 hrs. at -10° to give 2.5 g. 1-diazo-3-bromo-5-phthalimidopentan-2-one (V), yellow needles, m. 120° (MeOH). Aq. HBr (40%) was added to 500 mg. V in 10 ml. AcOH until the evolution of N

ceased; after 30 min. the mixt. was dild. with 100 ml. H₂O to give 450 mg. 1,3-dibromo-5-phthalimidopentan-2-one, m. 90-7° (MeOH); 200 mg. V with 37% aq. HCl similarly gave 180 mg. 1-chloro-3-bromo-5-phthalimidopentan-2-one, needles, m. 95.5° (MeOH). Freshly pptd. Ag₂O (from 8 g. AgNO₃) suspended in MeOH was added to 8 g. V in 150 ml. freshly distd. MeOH; after the initial violent reaction ceased the mixt. was refluxed 10 hrs., decolorized with C, filtered, concd. and cooled to give 4.8 g. Me 5-phthalimidopent-2-enoate (VI), m. 93-4° (MeOH). VI (100 mg.) in 10 ml. EtOH was reduced with H over 50 mg. 5% Pd-BaSO₄ at room temp. and 1 atm.; the mixt. was then filtered and evapd. to dryness and the residue recrystd. from a little MeOH to give Me 5-phthalimidovalerate (VII), m. 42-3°. Ag₂O (from 4 g. AgNO₃) was added to 10 g. 1-diazo-5-phthalimidopentan-2-one in 150 ml. MeOH and the mixt. heated 5 hrs. at 80° and then worked up as before to give 9 g. VII. VI (2.8 g.) and 1:1 37% aq. HCl were heated 1 hr. at 100°; the mixt. was then evapd. to dryness and the residue recrystd. from H₂O to give 2.5 g. 5-phthalimidopent-2-enoic acid (VIII), m. 202-3° (in a sealed tube). VIII (200 mg.) and excess CH₃N₂ in Et₂O were kept 12 hrs. at room temp.; the mixt. was then filtered and concd. to give 190 mg. Me 4-(2-phthalimidoethyl)-2-pyrazoline-5-carboxylate, m. 118-21° (with evolution of N) (MeOH). The following homologs of these compds. were similarly prepd. (compd., % yield, m.p., recrystn. medium given): 1-diazo-3-bromo-6-phthalimidohexan-2-one, 82.4, 103-4°, MeOH; 1,3-dibromo-6-phthalimidohexan-2-one, 93.4, 99-102°, MeOH; bromo-6-phthalimidohexan-2-one, 68.3, 111-12°, 1-chloro-3-bromo-6-phthalimidohexan-2-one, 55.1, 85-8°, MeOH; Me 6-phthalimido-2-hexenoate, 45-8°, MeOH; 6-phthalimido-2-hexenoic acid, 88, 153-5°, H₂O.

M. L. Burstall

MICHALSKI, J.

Distr: 4E3d/4E2c(j)

Reaction of dialkoxophosphoranesulfonyl chlorides with enol ethers and esters. J. Michalski and St. Musierowicz (Tech. Univ., Lodz, Poland). *Chem. & Ind. (London)* 1959, 585. — Reactions of dialkoxophosphoranesulfonyl chlorides with enol ethers and esters are shown to give ethers or esters of α -chloroalcohols. $(EtO)_2P(O)SCl$ (I) is treated with $CH_2=CHOEt$ in C_6H_6 below 5° to yield $(EtO)_2P(O)SCH_2CH(OH)Cl$ (II) (95%), which with water gives $(EtO)_2P(O)SCH_2CHO$ (III) (50%), $b.p.$ 82° , n_D^{20} 1.4708 (semicarbazone m. 180°). Treatment of II with excess $EtOH$ gives $(EtO)_2P(O)SCH_2CH(OEt)_2$ (IV) (75%), $b.p.$ 80° , n_D^{20} 1.4531, degraded by alkali to mercaptoacetaldehyde diethyl acetal, $b.p.$ $72-3^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.4409 (m.p. and mixed m.p. of 2,4-dinitrophenyl thioether 58°) (Pacham, *et al.*, *C.A.* 48, 4548d; Hesse and Jorder, *C.A.* 47, 9975h). Acid hydrolysis of IV yields III (60%). Condensation of Na mercaptoacetal with diethyl phosphorochloridate also yields IV (60%), $b.p.$ $81-2^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.4500. Reaction of I with $CH_2=CHOAc$ gives unstable $(EtO)_2P(O)SCH_2CH(OAc)Cl$ (V) in 83% yield, which is converted at 100° to III (65%), $b.p.$ 83° , n_D^{20} 1.4693, with some $AcCl$ as volatile product. Treatment of V with 1 mole water gives III (58%). I with isopropenyl acetate gives $(EtO)_2P(O)SCH_2COMe$ (VI) (50%), $b.p.$ 82° , n_D^{20} 1.4685 (*p*-nitrophenylhydrazone m. $92-3^\circ$), and $AcCl$. Direct condensation of I with Me_2CO also yields VI (50%). C. A. Finch

Card 1/1

aht

4
1-JAJ/NB
2

MICHALSKY, J

Distr: 4E3d

Red anilines. II. α -Oxo- γ -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-
and α -oxo- γ -(3,4,5-trimethoxy-2,6-dibromophenyl)butyric

acid. J. Michalsky and M. Smrč (Univ. Brno, Czech.).
Mém. 90, 408-42 (1959) cf. C.A. 54, 4481f. Cleavage
of α -(p -dimethylaminophenylimino)- β -oxo- δ -(3,4,5-tri-
methoxyphenyl)valeronitrile (I) with dil. HCl leads to α -
oxo- γ -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)butyric acid (II), and not,
as previously reported (*loc. cit.*), to 3-hydroxy-4,5,6-tri-
methoxyludan-8-carboxylic acid. As proof, α -oxo- γ -(3,4,5-
trimethoxy-2,6-dibromophenyl)butyric acid (III) was prepd.
by acid cleavage from α -(p -dimethylaminophenylimino)-
 β -oxo- δ -(3,4,5-trimethoxy-2,6-dibromophenyl)valeronitrile
(IV). IV, with both reactive hydrogens replaced by Br,
easily reacted with o -C₆H₄(NH₂)₂ and 2,4-(O₂N)C₆H₃NH₂,
and oxidative decarboxylation with H₂O₂ led to β -(3,4,5-
trimethoxy-2,6-dibromophenyl)propionic acid (V) with
evolution of CO₂. In the same manner, I led to II which, in
evolution of CO₂, split off CO₂ almost quant. to yield
neutral H₂O soln., split off CO₂ almost quant. to yield
neutral H₂O soln. of CH₂N₂ cooled to -15°, the whole allowed
to stand 20 hrs. at -15°, filtered, HCl (gas) added till N
evolution ceased, and kept for a while. After washing with
H₂O, and drying over CaCl₂, the product was reduced in
vol. to yield, after recrystn. from MeOH, 1-chloro-4-(3,4,5-
trimethoxy-2,6-dibromophenyl)-2-butanone (VII), white

needles, m. 107-8°. VII (2 g.) was dissolved in 10 ml. dry
C₆H₅N, heated 30 min. to 60-6°, and Et₂O added to ppt.
the pyridinium chloride as an oil; this was sepd. and poured,
with vigorous stirring, into a soln. of p -ONC₆H₄NMe₂ (750
mg. in 8 ml. EtOH) and NaCN (500 mg. in 3 ml. H₂O) at
40° to form a deep red mixt. which yielded 1.7 g. IV,
m. 170-2° (C₆H₅-EtOH). IV (400 mg.) was split by
heating 30 min. to 40° with a mixt. of 10 ml. Me₂CO and
10 ml. 15% HCl. Me₂CO was evapd., the oily α -ketone
extd. 3 times with 20 ml. Et₂O, washed with H₂O, the Et₂O
evapd. *in vacuo*, the oily remainder taken up in Me₂CO, H₂O
and a few drops dil. HCl added, and left to stand several
days. III pptd. as shiny mother-of-pearl colored leaves;
these dried over P₂O₅, m. 83.5-5.5°; 2,4-dinitro-
phenylhydrazone, yellow needles, m. 195-7°; and 2-hy-
droxy-3-[β -(3,4,5-trimethoxy-2,6-dibromophenyl)ethyl]quin-
oxaline, needles, m. 224-5°. III (42.6 mg.) dissolved in
1 ml. 0.1N NaOH, the soln. brought to pH 7, treated with
0.3 ml. 3% H₂O₂, released in 15 min. an almost quant. amt.
of CO₂ (measured volumetrically in a gas microburette),
acidified and V, m. 120-1°, recrystd. from EtOH. A mixt.
of V and β -(3,4,5-trimethoxy-2,6-dibromophenyl)propionic
acid showed no mixed m. p. depression. Similarly, II,
prisms, m. 136-7°, yield 80%, was obtained by acid cleavage
of I; its 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone/deep red needles, m.
211-13°. II was decarboxylated with H₂O₂ as above to yield
VI, m. 101-2°, identical in m.p. and mixed m.p. with β -
(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)propionic acid. Stefan Berger

MICHALSKY, J.

The red azilites. I. α - $(\beta$ -dimethylaminophenyl)imino- β -oxo- β -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)valeronitrile and its lower homologs. J. Michalsky and L. Sadleir (Masaryk Univ., Brno, Czech.), *Mém. Ch.*, 90, 171-80 (1959).—A number of phenylalkane nitriles were prepd. via the method of Grubbs (*C.A.* 42, 3746e), followed by hydrolysis to the carboxylic acids. β -oxo(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl chloride, prepd. from 50 g. 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoic acid in the usual manner, was added slowly to an Et₂O soln. of CH₃N₂ which had been cooled to -10°. After a while, 27 g. cryst. 3,4,5-trimethoxy- ω -diazoacetophenone sepd. out. This was isolated and condensed (via the Wolff rearrangement) to 3,4,5-trimethoxy- γ -phenyllactamide. The remaining soln. evapd. to dryness, the residue taken up in Et₂O, dried over CaCl₂, and reduced in excess. Washed with H₂O, dried over CaCl₂, and reduced in excess, washed with H₂O, dried over CaCl₂, and reduced in excess, gave 22.7 g. crude 3,4,5-trimethoxy- ω -chloroacetyl phenane (I), recrystd. from Et₂O or MeOH as white needles, m. 86-7°. Dry C₆H₅N (80 ml.) poured over 15 g. I, the soln. heated a short time to 60°, and cooled gave 10.7 g. almost pure 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenacylpyridinium chloride (II) (86% yield), colorless crystals, m. 222.5-3.0° (EtOH-EtO). β -ONC.HNMN₂ (7 g.) in 78 ml. EtOH and 4.6 g. NaCN in 80 ml. H₂O, heated to 45-50°, were added rapidly, with vigorous stirring, to 15 g. II in 100 ml. EtOH. The reaction mixt. colored blood-red momentarily, then the "red azilite," α -(β -dimethylaminophenyl)imino)- β -oxo- β -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)propionitrile (III) (15.1 g., 80% yield) sep'd. out; H₂O was added after 10 min., III filtered off, washed with H₂O, then dil. EtOH, and dried. Reaction with C₆H₅.BOH (3:2) yielded garnet red, monoclinic prisms (green surface, metallic sheen), m. 184.5°. Similarly, α -(β -diethylaminophenyl)imino)- β -oxo- β -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)propionitrile, red monoclinic prisms (violet metallic sheen), m. 131-1.5°, yield 86%, was prepd.

from II, $p\text{-ONC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NMe}_2$ and NaCN . Conc'd HCl (5 ml.) was poured over III and the mixt. heated 10 min. on a steam bath. The soln. lost its color. III decomposed, 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenylglyoxylic acid sept. out simultaneously trimethoxyphenylhydrazones, m. 150-1° (H_2O), yield 500 mg. as long, colorless needles, m. 150-1° (H_2O), orange yellow (70.5%); 2,4-dimethylphenylhydrazones, orange yellow needles, m. 207.5° (EtOH); 2-hydroxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)quinoxaline, yellow needles, m. 239° (aq. EtOH). Similarly, from 1-diazo-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-2-propanone, via 1-chloro-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-2-propanone (white needles, m. 70.5-7.0°), was obtained α -(β -dimethylaminophenylimino)- β -oxo- γ -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)butyronitrile (IV), violet needles, m. 223.5-4.5°. Acid hydrolysis of IV with dil. HCl in Me_2CO gave β -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- α -oxopropionic acid, colorless needles, m. 167-8°. β -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)propionamide, obtained from 1-diazo-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-2-propanone (11 g.) via the Wolff rearrangement, in 100 ml. propanone (11 g.) with 10% NaOH in 50 ml. H_2O , cooled, MeOH boiled 6 hrs. with 10% NaOH in 50 ml. H_2O , cooled, acidified with dil. H_2SO_4 , the pptd. Na_2SO_4 sep'd., the vol. decreased, neutralized with KOH , and carefully reacidified, yielded cryst. β -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)propionic acid (V), colorless needles, m. 104° (H_2O). Well dried V (5.4 g.) dissolved in 100 ml. C_6H_6 , to which had been added 5 ml. SOCl_2 and several drops dry $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}$, kept 40 hrs. at 15°, heated 3 hrs. at 65°, diazotized to the diazoketone, and then treated with HCl till the N evolution ceased yielded 1-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-2-butanone (VI), colorless crystals, m. 74-4.5°. The corresponding pyridinium chloride was prep'd. in the described manner from VI which, by treatment with $p\text{-ONC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NMe}_2$ and NaCN , gave α -(β -dimethylaminophenylimino)- β -oxo- δ -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)valeronitrile (VII), orange needles, m. 155-6.5° ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-EtOH}$), yield 81%. VII (500 mg.) heated 10 min. on a steam bath with 150 mg. $\alpha\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{NH}_2)_2$ in 20 ml. AcOH and a few drops H_2SO_4 , cooled, H_2O added, pptd. 2-[2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]quinoxaline-3-carbonitrile, m. 105-7°. Stefan Berger.

Stefan Berger

MICHALSKI, Jan; BORECKA, Barbara; KAPECKA, Teresa; STRZELECKA, Helena

Reaction of dialkoxyoxophosphoranesulfenyl chlorides with organic
thiols. Roczniki chemii 33 no.4/5:1255-1257 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej Politechniki, Lodz i Zaklad Syntezy
Organicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Lodz.
(Alkoxy groups) (Thiols) (Phosphorane)
(Sulfenyl chlorides)

MICHALSKI, Jan; MARKOWSKA, Anna; STRZELECKA, Helena

Reaction of dialkoxyoxophosphoranesulfenyl chlorides iwht amines.
Rocz chemii 33 no.4/5:1251-1253 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej Politechniki, Lodz.
(Amines) (Alkoxy groups) (Phosphorane)
(Sulfenyl chlorides)

GODLEWSKA-ZWIERZAK, Krystyna; MICHALSKI, Jan; STUDNIARSKI, Kazimierz

Alkyl and alkenyl pyridines. V. Some new derivatives of barbituric acid with pyridylethyl side chain. Roczniki chemii 33 no.4/5:1215-1217 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej Politechniki, Lodz.
(Pyridine) (Barbituric acid) (Urea) (Alkenyl groups)
(Alkyl groups) (Sodium ethoxide)
(Pyridylethylmalonate)

MICHALSKI, JAN

Organophosphorus compounds of sulfur and selenium. 3
 XI. A simplified procedure for synthesis of dialkoxo-
 phosphoranesulfonyl chlorides, $(RO)_2P(O)SO_2Cl$. Jan
 Michalski (Politechnika, Łódź, Poland). *Roczniki Chem.*
 33, 835-8 (1959) (English summary); cf. C.A. 53, 10013h. —
 A simplified procedure for prepn. of dialkoxo-
 phosphoranesulfonyl chlorides, $(RO)_2P(O)SO_2Cl$ (I) is described.
 A given dialkylphosphite (2 moles) in C_6H_6 soln. is treated
 with 1 mole of S_2Cl_2 at -5 to 0° . The product (without be-
 ing isolated) is chlorinated with 1 mole of SO_2Cl_2 , keeping
 the same temp. After removal of the solvent and volatile
 products by evapn. in *vacuo* at room temp., I is purified by
 distn. in *vacuo*. I (R = Et), b.p. $61-2^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.4672, 60%
 yield, was obtained. A. Kreglewski

1-jp (HE)
 4E3d
 4E2c gp

CPA

Reactions of organic disulfides with dialkyl phosphites, dialkyl thiophosphites and sodium derivatives. A new synthesis of *O,O,S*-trialkyl thiophosphates, *O,O,S*-trialkyl dithiophosphates and *O,S*-dialkyl hydrogen phosphorothiolates. Jan Michalski, Jan Wiczorkowski, Jan Wasiak, and Bożena Pińska (Politechnika, Łódź, Poland). *Roczniki Chem.* 33, 217-50 (1959) (in English).—The reactions between acyl disulfides (I) and dialkyl phosphites (II), dialkyl thiophosphites (III), or their Na derivs. (IV) and (V), resp., have been studied (b.p./mm. and n_D^{20} given for the compds. below). II react spontaneously only with I to give $(RO)_2P(S)OP(O)(OR)_2$ ($R = Et$), 78-80°/0.03, 1.4453, and $(RO)_2P(S)OH$ ($R = Et$), 62-3°/0.03, 1.4644, in 70% yield. IV react with I in C_6H_6 at 20° as well as with diaryl or dialkyl disulfides (VI), $R'SSR'$, to yield $(RO)_2P(O)SR'$ ($R = Et$, $R' = Bu$; 135-6°/13, 1.4537; ($R = Et$, $R' = Ph$), 115-16°/0.6, 1.5248; and $R'SNa$). An analogous reaction takes place between V and VI giving 64% *O,O*-diethyl *S*-butyl dithiophosphate, 145°/12, 1.4961. An ionic mechanism is suggested for this reaction. The reaction between IV and VI in boiling C_6H_6 led to secondary dealkylation due to nucleophilic attack of an anion contg. S, which gave $R'SP(O)(OR)ONa$ (VII) and $R'SR$. VII are characterized as cyclohexylamine salts: $R = Et$, $R' = Bu$, m. 125-6°; $R = Et$, $R' = Ph$, m. 130-1°. The yields of VII were 60-70%.

A. Kreglewski

MICHALSKI, J.; WIECZORKOWSKI, J.

Organophosphorus compounds of sulfur and selenium. VIII. Action of organic thio- and selenocyanates on full esters of tervalent phosphorus acids; synthesis of O, O, S-trialkyl thiophosphates, O, O, Se-trialkyl selenophosphates and their analogues. p. 105.

ROCZNIKI CHEMII. (Polska Akademia Nauk) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 33, no. 1, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (DEAI) IC, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1959.
Uncl.

MICHALSKI, J.

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 / Optically active *P*-ethoxy-*P*-ethyloxophosphoranesulfonyl
 chlorides. J. Michalski and A. Ratajski (Tech. Univ.,
 Łódź, Poland). *Chem. & Ind.* 1959, 830-40. — Optical
 activity for unsym. substituted *P* was established by prepn.
 of the optically active isomers of *P*-ethoxy-*P*-ethyloxopho-
 phosphoranesulfonyl chloride (I). *O*-Ethyl-*P*-ethyloxopho-
 phosphoranesulfonyl chloride (I) was resolved by quinine to the (+)-acid, b.
 89-90°, n_D^{20} 1.418, α 14.6° (neat, 1 dm.), and the (-)-acid,
 b. 86-87°, n_D^{20} 1.4002, α -14.8°. These and sulfonyl
 chlorides gave the active forms of I, the intense color of
 which precluded detn. of optical activity. However,
 (+)-I and C₆H₅ gave (-)-*O*-ethyl-S-(2-chloroethyl)-*P*-
 ethylphosphonothionate, b. 64-65°, n_D^{20} 1.4921, α 43.3°,
 while (-)-I gave the corresponding (-)-ester, b. 64-65°,
 n_D^{20} 1.4928, α -42.6°. Olden R. Davis

2-10-59 (NB) (May)